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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SPA CONFERENCE.

A GERMAN CALLED TO ORDER.

London, July 10.
A Spa communiqué says that Herr von Simona communicated to the Conference Germany's reply to the Allies' notification regarding coal. He disputed the legal right of the Allies to impose the decision. He admitted that the coal deliveries should not have been diminished nor contracts with other States concluded in the absence of agreement by the Reparations Commission, but the failure of Germany to carry out the engagements was solely due to reasons of force majeure. He said the question of the production and distribution of coal could only be settled by common investigation. He said Herrs Hugo Stinnes and Hue should be examined, because they could prove the impossibility of granting absolute priority in deliveries of coal to the Allies.

Herr Stinnes and Hue, examined, said it was impossible to accept the Allies' pronouncements because the coal problem was international and was soluble not by the will of the Allies but only by an understanding on a footing of perfect equality and agreement with the workers.

The President had to call Herr Stinnes to order on account of his provocative tone.

The Conference has adjourned.

MORE ABOUT COAL.

London, July 10.
A Spa communiqué says the afternoon meeting of the Conference was almost entirely devoted to the coal question.

Herr Bergmann explained that the shortage in deliveries was due to the Rhine floods and Germany's internal troubles and strike.

M. Millerand, replying, pointed out that notwithstanding the fact that the Reparations Commission had reduced the coal demanded from Germany from 39,000,000 tons to 21,000,000 tons annually, Germany had delivered roughly at the rate of only half the latter amount. Moreover, Germany, on her own authority, reduced the deliveries by 10,000 tons daily under the pretext that an increased supply had been given to Poland. Germany had actually a more favourable coal situation than France, being able to fulfil 75 per cent. of her needs against 55 per cent. in France. He also pointed out that, at the very moment when Germany was failing to fulfil her obligation, she was making coal contracts with Switzerland and Holland against the protests of the Reparations Commission. M. Millerand read a Note giving details of the proposed Allied measures and the Germans were given till this morning to reply.

The Conference then turned to the question of penalties.

GERMAN CABINET'S VIEWS.

Spa, July 9.

The Germans have accepted the disarmament terms of the Allies, but the Berlin Cabinet has decided to inform the Allies that it has no authority under the German Constitution without the approval of the Reichstag, to accept the stipulation concerning the possible occupation of the Ruhr and other territories if, in the judgment of the Allies, disarmament is not carried out according to agreement.

GERMANS SIGN DISARMAMENT PROTOCOL.

Spa, July 9.

The Germans have signed the Disarmament Protocol.

THE POLISH RETREAT.

CONTINUING ALONG WHOLE FRONT.

London, July 9.

Telegrams show that the Poles continue retreating along the whole front. The depth of the retreat in the centre is sixty miles and will probably involve the abandonment of Miask.

The Times correspondent at Warsaw records the narrow escape of the British Attaché, General Carton de Wiart, at Rovno. A shell struck his car and the General had to run some hundred yards. He clambered aboard the last train evacuating the town. The peasantry is fleeing before the advancing Bolsheviks, who are ruthlessly dealing with those captured.

APPEAL TO THE LETTS.

Copenhagen, July 9.

A message from Kovno says Poland has requested Latvia to occupy the positions which the Poles have been obliged to evacuate in the region of Dvinsk, and also to take possession of the war material abandoned by the Poles. It is reported that the Letts have already responded by crossing the Dvina and that they are operating in the direction of Skudzelyns.

THE IRISH UNREST.

DUBLIN COUNCIL FLOUTS GOVERNMENT.

London, July 9.

The Dublin County Council has resolved, with one dissentient, not to permit examination of the Council's books by Government agents or to furnish information for taxation purposes. Such information will henceforth only be supplied to the Irish Republic.

The military at night erected barbed wired barricades on the main roads entering Dublin. All vehicles will be searched. Similar measures are being taken in other towns. The object is not explained.

The situation in the West and South of Ireland is described as most grave, in consequence of the stoppage of the railways.

HOME CRICKET RESULTS.

London, June 9.

Rain has interfered with cricket. The match between Gloucester and Essex was drawn. Worcester's match was abandoned. Leicester beat Derby by six wickets. The Surrey and Hants game was drawn.

LAWN TENNIS.

London, July 10.

Playing in the Davis Cup lawn tennis singles competition, the American Johnston beat the Frenchman Gobert by 6/3, 8/6, 6/3; the American Tilden beat the Frenchman Laurent by 4/6, 6/2, 6/1, 6/2.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT AGREES TO RESUMPTION.

London, July 9.

Reuter's Agency is authoritatively informed that the Soviet Government has now signified its willingness to enter into negotiations forthwith for the resumption of trade relations on the basis of the points laid down by the British Government in the recent negotiations with M. Krassin.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

THE GOVERNMENT AND A LEVY.

London, July 8.

At a meeting of the Empire Cotton Growing Committee at Manchester, a letter was read from the President of the Board of Trade acknowledging the Committee's labours and expressing the Government's satisfaction at the willingness of the British cotton industry to agree to an annual levy by the trade itself of sixpence per bale on all cotton used in the United Kingdom, which is estimated to produce £100,000 annually. If the industry undertakes this, the Government will recommend Parliament to vote £50,000 annually for five years to enable the Cotton Growing Committee to carry out its project.

MEAT PRICES AT HOME.

TOWNS ADOPT RATIONING.

London, July 9.

A number of towns are precautionarily adopting rationing in consequence of the retailers refusing to purchase home-killed meat at enhanced rates. The prices of beef at the Birkenhead wholesale markets are tumbling. Choice beef yesterday was threepence a pound cheaper. The butchers have unanimously decided to push the sales of chilled meat. Dealers are already complaining of the indispossession of cattle and sheep.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

THE CRISIS IN NORTH CHINA.

FIGHTING REPORTED TO HAVE BEGUN.

Peking, July 11.

Tuan Chi-jui, before declaring war against Tsao Kuan and Wu Pui-foc, had an interview with the Diplomatic Body, and explained to them the original cause of the present difficulty which must be settled once and for all by military force, and declared that he will be responsible for good order in Peking City. Therefore no objections whatever have been taken by the Legations regarding the military movements.

Shanghai, July 11.

Tuan Chi-jui has assumed the position of Generalissimo and appointed Tuan Chi-kwai as Commander-in-Chief and Chu Shusang as Military Director-General. Both of the latter left for the front on the 9th instant.

Wu Pui-foc's troops have arrived at Ko Kai Ten while Tuan's 1st Division, commanded by Hook Tung-hung, has arrived at Tao Ten. Both forces are near each other.

Information from diplomatic circles state that Tuan Chi-jui has declared before a certain foreign Minister that the whole matter will be settled by military force within a week.

The Japanese Consul General in Mukden has notified Chan Jok-lin that the 27th and 38th Divisions of the Fengtien Army are not allowed to enter Shun Hoi Kwan. It is reported that a strong body of Japanese soldiers has landed there to intercept Chan Jok-lin's Army from proceeding to Peking and causing disorder.

The battlefield of the two armies is 150 li from Peking.

An unconfirmed rumour states that fighting has already begun.

EARLIER SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DANISH CELEBRATION.

Singapore, July 10.

At the Danish official celebrations of the Schleswig reunion, officials of the Government, the Consul, and merchants attended and offered congratulations.

JAVA SUGAR ESTATES.

Singapore, July 10.

There are prospects of a settlement of the Java sugar employees strike. The employees have withdrawn their ultimatum.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

DISTRESSED IRELAND.

London, July 8.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Asquith, Mr. Bonar Law stated that all possible precautions have been taken to prevent disorders in Ireland on Orange Day, the 12th of July. As regards London, in accordance with the recommendation of the Citizens' Committee established after the recent disturbances, all demonstrations there are being prohibited in the city and immediate neighbourhood during July and August. Mr. Bonar Law also announced that while the Government proposed to proceed with the Government of Ireland Bill they had most reluctantly come to the conclusion that it would be impossible to carry it before the adjournment.

London, July 8.

In compliance with an order issued by the Cork Harbour Commissioners the Sinn-Fein tri-colour was flown at the masthead of the Commissioners' vessel and flagstaffs and at the Queenstown admiralty pier.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

INTERNATIONAL AERO EXHIBITION.

London, July 9.

Lord Londonderry, opening the International Aero Exhibition, referred to the recent alarmist exaggerated statements in regard to air development of the other nations, especially of Germany. He added that Germany at present had 49 undertakings licensed to participate in air traffic, which were represented by 32 transport companies, of which only two were actually working and 20 factories, four of which were engaged in research work and two in engine designing. The Control Commission had sanctioned a few commercial machines of no military value, for the purpose of the resumption of air traffic in Germany on a small scale.

Brigadier General Sykes, Controller General of Civil Aviation, alluded to the presence of so many Dominions' representatives, as proving the universal interest aroused in aviation.

Brigadier General Sykes expressed his satisfaction that the exhibits included the most modern seaplanes, flying boats and amphibians. He said it was most essential that we in our sea-faring Empire should develop these types of aircraft.

Since August 26th 1919, when international flying had been first permitted, air services had been established between London and Paris, and London and Amsterdam, while a London to Brussels service would shortly be inaugurated. He mentioned that it was a remarkable fact that throughout the winter months there were only ten days when the London to Paris service was interrupted.

He gave the following striking figures. The number of flights carried out in the first year of civil aviation was 33,963. The approximate mileage flown was 342,200. The number of passengers carried was 72,000; there was only one fatality. The weight of goods transported was 116,498 lbs. 113 aerodromes were licensed and 519 machines registered up to the end of March. The value of imports and exports transported by air was £200,000.

THE SHANTUNG QUESTION.

London, July 7.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir Donald Maclean, Mr. Bonar Law said that as far as the British Government was concerned the signature to the Peace Treaty had embodied in the Treaty their full obligation. Concerning Japan's intention regarding Shantung, they must refer to the Japanese peace delegation's official statements of May, and September, 1919. The Government could not undertake to state on behalf of French and Italian Governments, but the British commitments to Japan with regard to Shantung were contained in Articles 156 and 158 of the Peace Treaty. As far as the Government was aware the Chinese Government had instructed its delegates in Paris to sign the Treaty as it stood. He regretted he was not in a position to say whether the Allied Council had declined to accept the Chinese offer to sign provided the Council of Four guaranteed to hear China's case with regard to Shantung as by the decisions of the Peace Conference the proceedings could not be delayed.

BRITAIN'S FLOURISHING CONDITION.

July 3, 1920.

The Board of Trade returns for June show that the imports amounted to £170,500,000, compared with £123,000,000 in June last year. Among raw materials, the largest rise was in raw cotton and cotton waste, in which the advance was nearly £4,500,000.

The exports amounted to £116,000,000, against £64,000,000 during June last year. The main rise was in cotton yarn, in which the advance was £17,000,000.

The imports for the first six months of 1920 amount to £1,023,000,000 against £717,000,000 for the corresponding period of last year, and £654,500,000 in 1913.

The exports amounted to £637,000,000, against £355,000,000 for the corresponding period of last year and £257,000,000 in 1913.

BRITISH WORKERS WARNED.

London, July 9.

In a message to British workers Prince Kropotkin, who is living near Moscow, urges the re-opening of relations between western nations and Russia. He warns the workers of the west that the present regime is an example showing how communism cannot be introduced. The attempt to build up a communist republic on the lines of a strongly centralised state of communism under the iron dictatorship of a single party is already ending in failure. Although new conceptions about the rights and position of labour introduced by the revolution have come to stay, Prince Kropotkin emphasises that this is a way not to accomplish revolution but to render its realisation impossible. He warns the British workers against taking such a line of action.

(Continued on pages 2, 3, 4 and 7.)



THE GOLDEN BEAR QUARTETTE.

These talented vocalists are members of the California University College Glee Club, and will appear at the Theatre Royal to-night.

INTERPORT POLO.

SHANGHAI BEATS HONGKONG.

The Interport Polo match between Shanghai and Hongkong, which took place on Saturday at Shanghai, was won by the home team. The match was for possession of the Kewick Cup, and the Hongkong team comprised the Hon. Mr. John Johnstone, Major Timmins, Capt. Beaver and Mr. J. J. Patterson.

Mr. S. E. Grimstone, Hon. Secretary of the Hongkong Polo Club, has received a cable stating that the result was a win for Shanghai by four goals to three, so it was evidently a very keen contest.

DAY BY DAY.

We are informed by the P. & O. Company that the ss. Kalyan has been delayed at Singapore and will now leave for Shanghai and Kobe on Thursday, instead of to-morrow as previously advertised.

At St. Paul's College, a social gathering is to be held on Thursday, July 15th, at 7.30 p.m., when prizes for Chinese Classes will be distributed, and a farewell presentation made to Mr. Wong Shiu-pun.

Local Americans have arranged for an "At Home" evening at King's College on Tuesday evening at 9 p.m. on the occasion of the visit of the University of California Glee Club. Any Americans who are interested in participating are requested to communicate with Mr. O. H. Ritter of the China Mail S.A. Co. Ltd., who has the arrangements in hand.

On Saturday morning while the junk No. 2567 H. C. was going from Wong Kwoeng, which is in Chinese waters off Changchow, it was fired upon by another junk sailing in the same direction not more than a hundred yards from Wong Kwoeng. Some ten shots were fired, wounding the fok of the junk that fired the shots. The capacity of the junk that fired the shots was from 600 to 700 piculs. It is believed that the junk was a pirate one. The fok has been removed to hospital.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand, to-day was 3s. 8d. id.

THE WEATHER.

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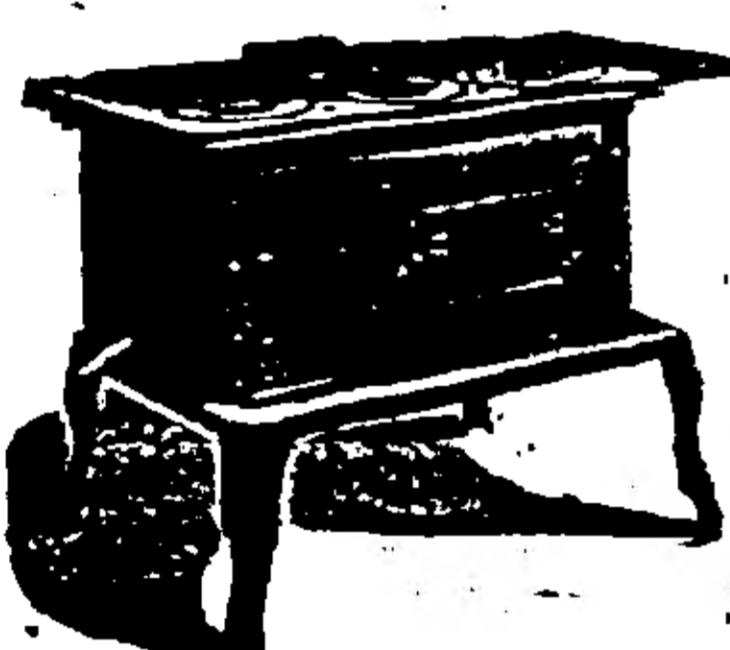
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Also No 8 with side boiler.

DURBANIAN:

A Large Size Range Suitable
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9, ICE HOUSE STREET.
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL
INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY
PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

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LE VITREX

A serviceable and inexpensive SUBSTITUTE FOR GLASS,
suitable for windows, shelters, folding-screens, partitions,
swing-doors, etc.

Fast colours, washable, unbreakable.—Very easy to fix as wanted.
Can be sewn with cloth border.—Can be cut with scissors.

—Stocked in White or blue (to keep off sun glare) Is not
affected by rain or sun.—Almost indestructible.

BETTER, and CHEAPER than GLASS!!!

For particulars, samples, prices, etc. Apply to

UNIVERSAL IMPORT & EXPORT COMPANY.

P. O. Box 348. Hotel Mansions (Top Floor). Tel. 3422.

THE COMING HOT DAYS WILL CALL FOR
REFRESHING BATHS.

WE ARE NOW CARRYING LARGE STOCKS

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HIGH QUALITY BATH SOAP

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EAU DE COLOGNE,

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THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY

14, Queen's Road Central.

Tel. No. 1877.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 2.)

POLAND'S WAR AGAINST BOLSHEVISM.

Berlin, July 7.
A telegram from Warsaw says that the Bolsheviks have begun an offensive on the northern front north of the Molodetchno-Pulock railway. Five Divisions are participating.

Warsaw, July 8.
A communiqué admits that General Budieny's cavalry, attacking from the west, occupied Revno and compelled the Poles to retreat. Heavy fighting occurred in all sectors in Polesia later.

The communiqué says that between the Dvina and the Upper Borsina the Poles retired in the face of superior numbers of the enemy, who also crossed the Berezina in force southeast of Borysoff.

A Polish counter-action is developing favourably.
In view of the military position, offers to serve with the colours are pouring in from all classes—University professors to the boy scouts.

The Executive of the Socialist Party has issued a proclamation calling on the troops to do their duty in the defence of the Fatherland and urging the Government, on the other hand, to declare its desire for peace.

The Bishops have addressed an apostolic letter to the nation exhorting enlistment en masse.

The Premier, M. Grabski has departed for Spa.

The Bolshevik offensive in the middle Dvina was repulsed with loss. The Poles successfully counter-attacked south of the Iutina.

U.S. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

New York, July 8.

President Wilson has sent a message to Governor Cox extending hearty congratulations and cordial best wishes.

Senator Harding and Governor Cox exchanged cordial telegrams as fellow journalists.

Mr. Bryan, interviewed on the result of the Convention, exclaimed "My heart is in the grave."

It is reported that Governor Cox's nomination is very distasteful to the White House.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE IN AMERICA.

Washington, July 8.

Mr. Fairchild, President of the American Constitutional League, has instituted proceedings in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to obtain an injunction forbidding Secretary Colby to issue a proclamation announcing ratification of the female suffrage amendment of the Federal Constitution. Mr. Fairchild is also trying to prevent Attorney General Palmer enforcing the amendment.

AMERICAN TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

Washington, July 8.

The State Department has removed the restrictions on trade with Soviet Russia except in connection with the shipment of material suitable for immediate use for war purposes.

AMERICA BUYS SILVER.

New York, July 8.

The Treasury has purchased 230,000 ounces of silver at a dollar per ounce.

RUMOURS OF NEW MEXICAN REVOLT.

New York, July 8.

It is reported from Eagle-Pass, Texas, that twelve bridges have been burned at Coahuila, causing rumours of a new revolution.

CANADIAN CABINET.

Ottawa, July 8.

The resignation of the Borden Government becomes effective on the 10th. It is officially announced that Mr. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, will be entrusted with the formation of a new administration, which has accepted two retirements from the Cabinet. Messrs. Howell and Burrell.

KELTER'S HEAD WARNED.

London, July 8.

Sir Roderick Jones, chairman and managing director of Kelter's, was married to-day at Chelsea Old Church to Miss Enid Bagnold. The Archbishop of Cape Town officiated. The Asquiths, Northciffes, Gladstones, Lyttons and Lord Beaverbrook were among the numerous guests.

AID RENDERED TO THE ALLIES.

London, July 8.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Archibald Hurd, Lt. Col. Amery said that the complete list of contributions by the Dominions, Colonies and Dependencies in men, money and kind, in aid of the Allies during the war was now being prepared for publication.

GERMAN WAR CRIMINALS.

London, July 9.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law announced that the number of war criminals demanded from Germany was 892. He had no information regarding how many of the accused were residing in neutral countries, and the Government had not communicated with neutrals on the subject.

DOUBLE INCOME TAX.

London, July 8.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, replying to a question in reference to double income tax, said he hoped that reciprocal action would be taken in the Dominions, but hitherto he had not had the time to enter into negotiations.

COST OF LIVING.

London, July 9.

In the House of Commons questions elicited the information from Mr. McCurdy that retail prices on 1st June were 150 per cent. above those of 1st May, 1914.

AGGRESSIVE TURKEY.

Constantinople, July 8.

It is reported that Kemal Pasha has ordered a general mobilisation in Anatolia and forcible recruiting of all fit men without distinction of religion. The "Daily Mail" correspondent at Constantinople says the French have landed twelve thousand troops at Alexandretta preparatory to occupation of the Arab zone, including Aleppo and Horns.

(Continued on page 4.)

LAWSUIT OVER A DEAD MOUSE.

HOUSE WITH A QUEER SMELL.

A dead mouse which spoilt a lady's visit to London "for the season" led to a lawsuit recently in the King's Bench Division before Mr. Justice Sankey.

The lady was Mrs. H. J. Comyns Plaist, of Eagle House, Bembridge, Isle of Wight, who was sued by Mrs. Ethel Christie, High-street, Burnham-on-Crouch, for £200 arrears of rent in respect of 84, Sloane-street, W. She counter-claimed damages on the ground that the house was not fit for habitation.

Mr. Rigby Swift, for plaintiff, said the house was let furnished for £400 for four months from April 1, 1919. The claim was for the second instalment of £200.

There was a dispute he said, respecting a smell, or smells, and the point was whether these were due to the decomposition of a dead mouse, or to some chemical used by the L.C.C. firemen in extinguishing a fire by putting a mineral extinguisher down the chimney. (Laughter.)

RAT CATCHER CALLED IN.

Mrs. Platt came to London for "the season," as her eldest daughter was "coming out," and when complaint was made of the smell, Mrs. Christie did her best to get rid of it, and a professional rat catcher tried to get the dead mouse. (Laughter.) It was found that it was not a dead mouse at all, but that it was the fire brigade who had caused these obnoxious odours.

The defendant, however, refused to stay in the house, and said that it made her sick and her children ill. She continued in the house until the end of May, and the next payment becoming due on June 1, she left and refused to pay the second instalment of the rent.

Whatever the smell was, said counsel, it was but a transitory smell, and had entirely gone by the time Mrs. Platt left the house.

VIRTUE IN A CIGAR.

Mrs. Palmer, of Fairford Park, Gloucestershire, who gave evidence as to the smell, was asked if she would smell it through cigar smoke. "It depends on the cigar," she replied.

The defendant (Mrs. Platt) was asked by Mr. Inskip if, up to the end of May, any one left because of the smell? "Well, we went on visits when we should not have done so, she replied.

Counsel: Rather rude to your host and hostess to say that you visited them because of smells in your own house. (Laughter.)

Because of the smell in one of the back rooms, witness said, she was compelled even to write her correspondence in the hall.

M.P.'S SMELLS THE SMELL.

Sir William Joyson-Hicks, M.P., head of a firm of solicitors acting for the defendant, said that at her request he visited 84, Sloane-street, and found a very bad smell in the morning room and a smell in two of the bed rooms.

What was the type of smell? "It was very unpleasant indeed. It smelt like a dead body. I don't mean a human body, but something dead."

In cross-examination, Mr. Rigby Swift said: The defendant sent for you for advice? She sent for me as her lawyer, and I went there as a human being.

"LIKE THE FAMILY GHOST."

Colonel Hugh William Knox-Niven stated that he visited the defendant's house for dinner one day. He was asked to smell the smell, and when he got as far as the door of one of the rooms it made him feel sick.

Mr. Watson (who appeared for the plaintiff): Just like the family ghost. Come and smell our smell. (Laughter.)

His lordship said, he could not say what the smell was, or how it was caused, but he had come to the conclusion that it was of an intolerable character, and that the rooms were not fit for reasonable occupation. Having regard to the fact that Mrs. Platt remained in the house in the way she did, although under great difficulties, he must hold that the rent was due. On the other hand, Mrs. Platt suffered very great annoyance, and was entitled to a substantial sum as damages.

He gave judgment for the plaintiff for £200 on the claim, and judgment for the defendant on the counter-claim for £225.

NOTICES.

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"MAPPIN & WEBB"

MESSRS. MAPPIN & WEBB ARE NOW SENDING
REGULAR SHIPMENTS OF THEIR RENOWNED
SILVER-WARE AND PRINCES PLATE

INCLUDING

TEA & COFFEE SETS

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During lunch of Mr. F. C. Harvey
From a photograph by Johnson

If you are looking for an unusual gift consider
and see our showing of Commemorative Plates.
Tableware that embodies its persons among
the leaders of fashion and society. For the
bride a chest containing a complete service
—or for a small gift, an insoupo.

Watson's



SCOTCH WHISKY

mild, mellow, and of exquisite
flavour and bouquet.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

ERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

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FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOHSSION,
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ENGLISH BATHING CAPS.

A NEW STOCK OF THE ABOVE IN
VARIOUS COLOURS IS JUST TO HAND.

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THE PHARMACY

(Fletcher & Co., Ltd.)

22, Queen's Road Central.

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TO-NIGHT!!

SECOND PERFORMANCE AT THEATRE ROYAL OF

TO-NIGHT!!

GLEE CLUB AND JAZZ BAND.

Admission: \$3 \$2 and \$1.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 2)

GENERAL DYER'S CASE.

London, July 8.
A White Paper has been issued giving the defence of General Dyer, in view of the debate on the Hunter Report in the House of Commons this afternoon.

General Dyer points out that he knew the military dangers of his position and of the cloud in Afghanistan. He also realised that the gathering in Jallianwallahbagh was not a fortuitous one, but had assembled with express intent to challenge Government authority and defy him to fire upon them. It was in fact a rebel army.

He was conscious that a great offensive movement was gathering, and realised that to sit still and await its complete mobilisation would be fatal. He could not regard the Jallianwallahbagh assembly as a mere political gathering.

He looked on Amritsar as the storm centre of the rebellion. He also knew that attempts were being made to seduce his troops.

If he had shirked the challenge, there would infallibly have followed a general mob movement inside and outside Amritsar, which would have destroyed the European population and involved in its ruin the law-abiding Indian population, leading to similar results throughout the Punjab.

General Dyer contends that his object was right. The force used was not excessive, and achieved the desired effect. No less a force would have achieved its effect.

London, July 8.
Very great interest was manifested in the debate on the Hunter Report and the case of General Dyer. The House was crowded and excited when Mr. Montagu rose to move a vote of £50,000 as a contribution to the cost of the Department of the Secretary of State for India in Council. Mr. Montagu deprecated the criticism of the personnel of the Hunter Committee, resenting emphatically the criticism already offered.

Proceeding, Mr. Montagu declared that General Dyer had acted during the Punjab riots on the theory of terrorism and subordination. By the theory—that he intended to teach the whole Punjab a moral lesson—General Dyer embarked on terrorism to which there was no end or opposition! (Cheers). Mr. Montagu described his dogging orders as sheer frightfulness, and asked whether Britain was going to keep hold on India by terrorism, racial humiliation, subordination and frightfulness, or by the growing goodwill of the people of the Indian Empire.

There was no use in passing a great Act of Parliament which proceeded on the principle of partnership for the Indian in the British Commonwealth and then allow the Administration to depend on terrorism. "India is on your side in enforcing order. Are you on India's side in ensuring order enforced with the maintenance of law and liberty of British democracy?"

Mr. Montagu pointed out that there were 37 instances of firing during last year's disturbances. The Government had approved of 36, and only censured one, because it impinged the principles which had always animated the British Army principles on which the Indian Empire was built.

Amid considerable dissent, Mr. Montagu declared that it was the theory abroad, amongst the critics of the Government, that the Indian was only tolerable so long as he obeyed orders, that if once he became educated he was to be classed as an agitator! (Dissent and Cheers).

Concluding, Mr. Montagu asked the House whether the theory of rule in India was racial ascendancy, domination, subordination or partnership. If the former, then it followed that the sword must be used with increasing severity until Britain was driven out of the country by the opinion of the united civilised world! (Cheers and dissent). The choice of the House was fundamental to the maintenance of the British Empire and the connection between Britain and India.

Sir Edward Carson considered that Mr. Montagu's argument was irrelevant. He urged the House to be fair to a gallant officer with 24 years' service without blemish. He asked whether General Dyer would receive a fair trial before being broken and sent into disgrace.

Sir Edward Carson entered a passionate plea for General Dyer, urging that the man ought not to be punished for dealing to the best of his ability with a situation for which he was not in the slightest degree responsible.

Mr. Winston Churchill explained lengthily the Army regulations in reference to retirement, adding that the Army Council's decision had been reached unanimously. Mr. Churchill said that, while assenting to the Council's decision, he held himself free in the event of the Cabinet deciding to make further submissions to the Crown for the retirement of General Dyer from the Army. The Cabinet had, however, accepted the conclusions of the Army Council. Mr. Churchill described the Jallianwallahbagh incident as a monstrous event standing out in sadder isolation. He proceeded to lay down the four broad lines for the guidance of officers, as follows:

Firstly, is the crowd attacking anything or anybody?

Secondly, is the crowd armed?

Thirdly, no more force should be used than necessary to secure compliance with the law;

Fourthly, the officer should confine himself to a limited definite objective.

He also laid down one general prohibition, namely, against frightfulness, which could not be admitted in any form. Personally, he was of the opinion that General Dyer should have been placed compulsorily on the retired list.

Mr. Asquith pointed out that the judgment passed on General Dyer had been supported by the Government of India, confirmed by the British Cabinet, and, independently, by the Army Council. Therefore, he contended that General Dyer had a full and fair hearing. He severely criticised the abrogation of its functions by the civil authorities at Amritsar.

The Labour motion for the reduction of the Estimates was defeated by 246 votes to 37. A number of Unionists abstained from voting.

Sir Edward Carson's motion for the reduction of the Estimates was defeated by 230 votes to 129.

(Continued on page 7.)

THE GLEE CLUB.

SPLENDID OPENING SHOW.

Those who had the pleasure of hearing the California University Glee Club boys at the Theatre Royal on Saturday will admit that they are a splendid combination; who have had a thorough grounding. The original programme was not very long, but it was lengthened by the numerous encores that were demanded and given. The rendering of "Hail California", which opened the bill, was a good indication of the fine way the voices had been trained, and this song was sung with much gusto! "Mandala" and "Father's Song", the latter of which comprised a series of well-known songs and ditties, were other musical items in which the whole Club took part, and in which the voices blended finely. The programme also contained many other attractive items. C. L. Howell showed that he possessed a fine tenor voice, and Charles Strickland gave a saxophone solo which delighted the audience. Frank Morgan surprised the house by the way he extracted so much music out of sawdust. L. L. Neumiller is certainly a very excellent baritone, and his solo was a treat. David Phennie was a master of his violin, and had to oblige three times, before he was permitted to leave the stage.

The second part of the programme was an improvement on the first, and "Hey There" which was given by the whole Glee Club, was another of the fine concerted numbers rendered. The University Jazz Band gave some jazz music, their playing of "Dardeneilles" giving the greatest pleasure. It is a pity that there was so little jazz music in the programme.

There will be an entire change of programme to-night.

A COMMON ERROR.

ABOUT THE DIGESTION.

Many people so far misunderstand the digestive system as to treat it like a machine; neglecting it until it works sluggishly, then irritating it into work again. The stomach certainly needs help at times, but a study of the process of digestion will show that purgatives, as commonly taken, are seldom necessary.

To safeguard your digestion the diet must be controlled. Over-eating is always harmful, but one must assimilate enough food to supply the needs of the blood. Remember, the blood has to carry nourishment all over the body, find fuel for its energy, and defend against its enemies, as well as the requisite juices for digestion. Hence, when the blood becomes weak and fails to do its work, indigestion arises; also, when indigestion begins the blood suffers. Therefore, the treatment of indigestion and stomach-sluggishness demands something more effective than purgatives.

If you suffer from any form of indigestion choose your diet carefully and take wholesome nourishment. Above all, start building up your blood by taking a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills. Then under the influence of the regenerated blood, your digestive system will respond naturally, your appetite will improve, and your food will do you good.

Digestive debility has often resulted from the use of purgatives, but only benefit can accrue from regenerating the blood; therefore begin Dr. Williams' pink pills now. You can obtain the pills from dealers everywhere, or from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, at \$1.50 the bottle, \$8 for 6 bottles, post free.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KOWLOON CRICKET CLUB.

Grand Illuminated

OPEN-AIR CONCERT

Will be held in the Club Grounds on

SATURDAY, July 17th at 9 p.m.

Admission \$1.00

by permission of the Government.

Tickets may be obtained at Moutries or K.C.C.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THEATRE ROYAL.

I HE Undersigned have received

instructions to sell by Public

Auction on

Tuesday, the 13th July 1920

commencing at 11 a.m.

at their Sales Rooms, Duddell

Street.

A Quantity of Traveller Samples,

Tinned Provisions, Biscuits etc

etc.

Also

131 Jars Liquid Binder

5 drums Yellow Varnish

8 Kegs White Zinc

Terms Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

THEATRE ROYAL.

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Auction on

Tuesday, the 13th July, 1920.

commencing at 12 o'clock (noon)

at Nos. 38 & 40 Queen's

Road, Central.

A Quantity of Valuable Office

Furniture.

Terms Cash on delivery.

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Terms Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT BROS.

Auctioneers.

THEATRE ROYAL.

I HE Undersigned have received

instructions to sell by Public

Auction on

Monday the 19th July 1920.

commencing at 11 a.m.

at Nos. 2 and 3 godowns, Holt's

Wharf, Kowloon

(for account of the concerned)

1,000 Boxes Tin Plates

(all more or less damaged)

Terms: Cash on delivery.

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S. S. "WEST CALERA"
From SAN FRANCISCO via
SHANGHAI

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned Port, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's godowns at West Point, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods to be left in the godowns where they will be examined on July 15th at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after July 15th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
As Operators, U. S. Shipping
Board.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1920.**CHILD'S LOAD OF THREE CWT'S.****POLICE PROSECUTE EMPLOYER.**

Noticing a weak-looking boy struggling with a heavy barrow full of bread up a hilly road at Belmont, a Sutton constable stopped him, and afterwards had the barrow and bread weighed.

As a result thereof Henry Sydney Chapple, the Parrot, Station-road, Belmont, was summoned recently for allowing Cyril Earle, aged 10, "to lift, carry or move anything so heavy as to be likely to cause injury to him."

The constable said the barrow contained 30 quarters and 25 half-quarters loaves weighing 170lb. Barrow and bread together weighed 3 cwt.

The lad was exhausted, and said he was employed by Chapple, who gave him 5s. a week to take a load of bread every other morning before school, and a load during the dinner hour, to the local sanatorium. He was sometimes helped by his brother, sometimes by his father.

The officer added that Chapple seemed surprised when told of the age of the boy, although the boy was very frail and pale, and did not really look his age.

A fine of £2 was imposed, and Chapple was fined a further £2 for employing a lad under twelve.

GERMAN FLEET NOT TO BE SALVED.

Regarding the rumoured salvaging of the German fleet at Scapa Flow, the Central News Wick correspondent says it is now learned that the Admiralty contract refers only to the raising of the British merchant ships sunk in the channels as protection against submarines.

CONSIGNEES.**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

From SAMARANG, SOURA-
BAYA, SAIGON & SINGA-
PORETHE Steamship
S. S. "LAKE ONAWA"

having arrived from the above mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must take immediate delivery of same alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's godowns at West Point, and stored at consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargoes are to be left in the Godown until Wednesday, July 14, 1920, when they will be examined by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 2.30 p.m. Wednesday July 14, 1920.

Consignees must produce an Import Permit before bill of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be landed in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd and stored at consignees' risk.

All claims must be presented within 10 days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after July 25th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Agents.

Operators, U. S. Shipping Board

Hongkong, 9th July, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

The U. S. S. R.
S. S. "WEST IRA"

having arrived from San Francisco and ports on July 9, 1920, consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company, Limited and stored at consignees' risk.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargoes are to be left in the Godown until Wednesday, July 14, 1920, when they will be examined by Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke at 2.30 p.m. Wednesday July 14, 1920.

Consignees must produce an Import Permit before bill of lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be landed in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Ltd and stored at consignees' risk.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they will not be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their bills of lading for countersignature.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

Agents.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.**

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

From TACOMA via JAPAN
PORTS & MANILAThe Company Steamship
"MANILA MARU,"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where delivery can be obtained as soon as the goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 14th July, 1920 will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' representative and the Company's Surveyor's, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Wednesday and Saturday. All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date, they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the godowns.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignatures immediately.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

Y. YASUDA,

Manager.

Hongkong, 9th July, 1920.

HELP TO END THIS BURGLARY EPIDEMIC**IN THE COLONY BY BUYING****BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES**

THEY ENSURE SAFETY OF YOUR VALUABLES
AND EASE OF HEART.

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Singapore, Penang and Belawan Deli.

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Sailings—To Canton daily at 5 a.m. (Sunday excepted) and 10 p.m.

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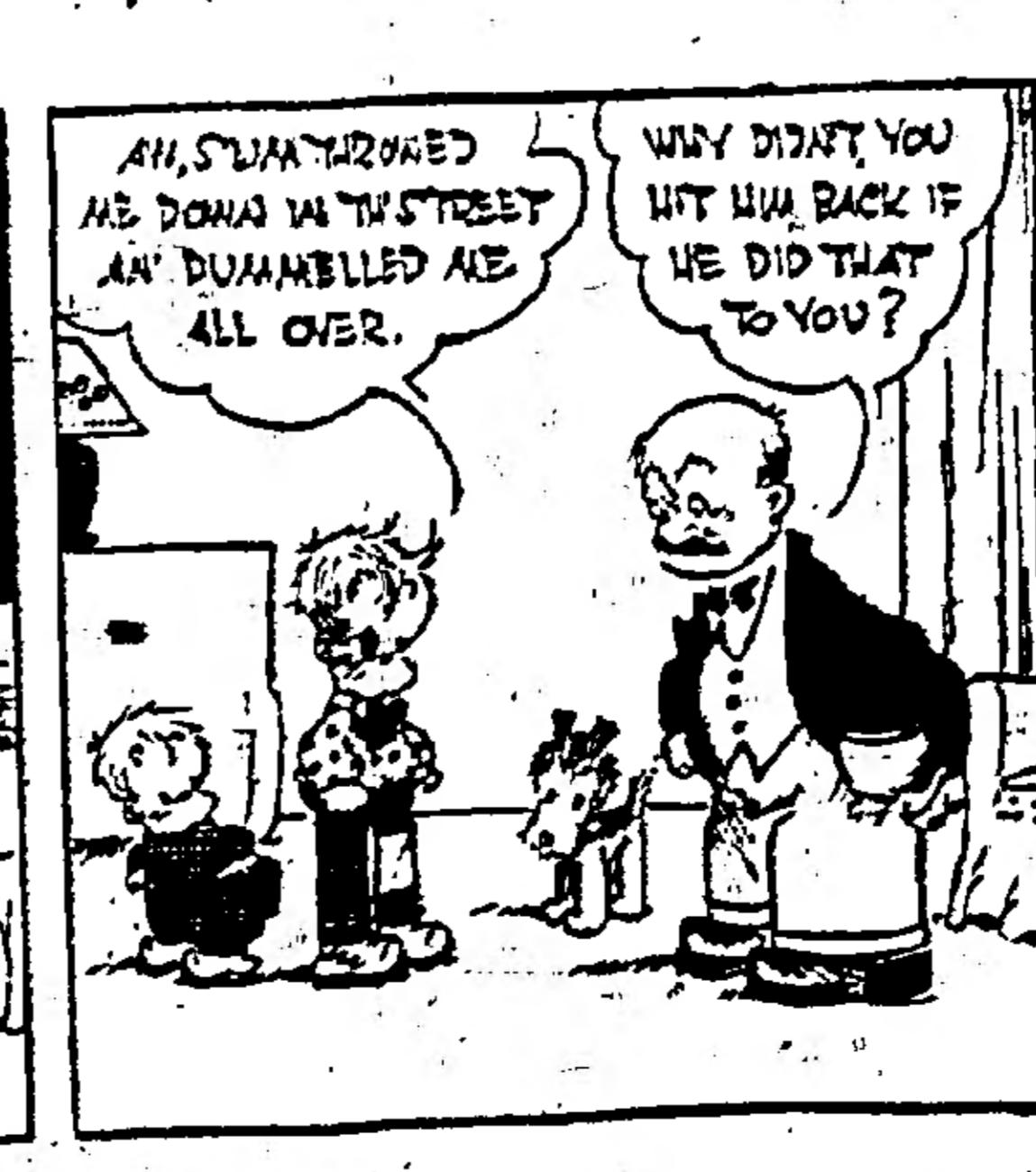
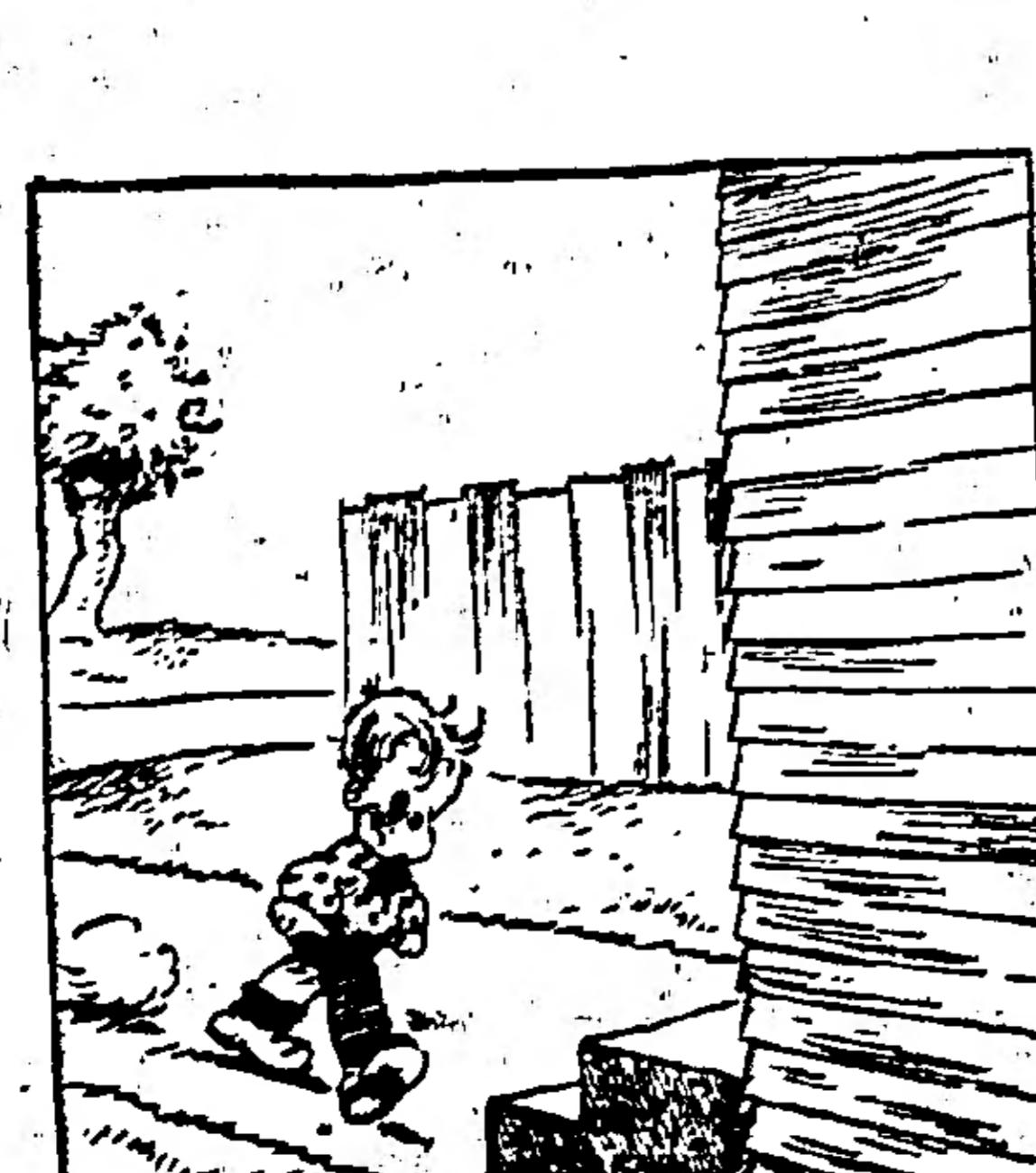
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Police Permits to leave the Colony are not required.

Further information may be obtained at the City's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Sons, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

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AUSTRALIAN
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Per Case 4 dozen quarts \$18.50

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, JULY 12, 1920.

THE PEKING CRISIS.

The history of China since the Revolution of 1911 might well be described as "Just one damned thing after another." No sooner has one crisis in the internal administration been smoothed over than another one arises, until those who long to see China a unified and well-governed country are almost impelled to despair. We have seen the contentions between the North and South drag their weary length through many years, we have seen futile attempts to bring about a reconciliation, and we have seen in the North itself periodical struggles between one political faction and another; all disconcerting to and preventing any real attempt at reform. It is history how China's strong man Yuan Shih-kai fell in an attempt to re-establish the monarchy, and it is common history, too, how Presidents and Premiers have been forced to pander to a militarist clique until China has been brought to the verge of bankruptcy. And now in the northern capital is another crisis of undoubted seriousness—a crisis that plunges the Northern Chinese into internecine warfare.

Regarding the present critical situation, it is a little hard for us here to appreciate the position fully because we are so out of touch with all the maze of submerged political intrigue for which Peking has ever been famous. The broad position would seem to be that it is a question of personal rivalry between the politicians and officials themselves in which the military or Anfu party has played a large part. Marshal Tuan Chi-jui occupies the central position and would seem to exert the most powerful influence. He is seeking the punishment of two Generals, but the President is against the measure and so an ouverture is expected. The latest telegram to hand show that fears are entertained that the President will be made a prisoner in his own Palace, that Generals who support Tuan Chi-jui are marching their men towards Peking, and that fighting is now believed to have begun. Certainly the state of Peking can be described as one of panic. There has been a very large exodus of the more wealthy natives, the foreign Legations are being made store houses for valuables, and crowds are taking refuge in the foreign hotels and hospitals. Tuan is having things pretty much his own way. He has called a meeting of the principal officers and stubbornly refused to accept the compromises that the President has offered. According to popular report he intends to take drastic reprisals and to arrest all who have opposed him in the recent developments. A coup d'état is expected and there is every ground for believing that matters are going to be much worse before they are going to be better. The above short recital of the facts is about all that we in the South can make of what is going on and it seems as though we are living in the days when another disastrous and foolish disturbance is about to break the short spell of peace and quiet. One might well ask what it is that these so-called politicians think they are doing, and where do they think all this nonsense is leading them and their country?

One is almost tired of saying the same thing in regard to China, but how true it is that she stands to gain so soon as she has succeeded in establishing a stable, honest and enlightened régime? China's financial and international position is about as bad as it could be. The Great Powers have shown a wonderful patience in striving to help her and if China is in the disorganized state she finds herself today she has only herself to blame. More's the pity, because it reveals that honest public servants—men who will give their country service for the sake of giving it—are rare almost to extinction. The present crisis is the inevitable result of a corrupt administration—an administration that suffered the continuance of an insatiable and bullying militarist clique. It may be open to question whether the determination of the foreign Consortium to advance no more money until it can control the spending has not hastened matters along. Whatever the outcome of the crisis is, we do sincerely hope that it will be possible to see in a clearer light some chance of China's regeneration. If Tuan becomes President through his coup, or whether the present Head remains, there should be a healthy clearing of the air; an opportunity to establish something like confidence. We shall await the news of developments with great interest, because none desire the betterment and well-being of China more than we.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

PRESSMEN AND SPORT.

As a general rule, newspapermen are kept so busy recording the doings of others in the realm of sport that they have precious little time in which to indulge in pastimes themselves. We have visions of the past when local Pressmen attempted to show the Police the correct way of playing cricket and tennis, but they are rather painful memories which we would prefer to forget. In one of the cricket matches, eight of the eleven Pressmen had never handled a bat before in their lives. Yet the surprising thing was that they actually scored runs! We have been thinking over these memories of the past because of a paragraph which we have just read in a Canton contemporary to the effect that newspapermen there are taking such a keen interest in boxing that they have organised a boxing class, in which some forty-five members have been enrolled, and that they are sending to Shanghai for an instructor. That conjures up great possibilities. Maybe these young men are preparing for the day when they will be in occupation of the editorial chair. Editors have a really trying time in attempting to assuage the anger of irate readers who occasionally call upon them. Most of them believe in the precept that a soft answer turns away wrath—and they practice it. But how much more effective would it be to deliver the knock-out blow when the caller really begins to cause annoyance? We have heard of the editor who had to keep a shotgun and a pick-axe on his desk with which to dispatch enquirers seeking his scalp. Perhaps the new fashion, inaugurated by Canton, will therefore make all her connections on the other side.

Mr. G. Ludin, Vice-Consul for Sweden, who sometime ago underwent two serious operations at the Peak Hospital, and has now fully recovered, leaves for Japan by s.s. "Colombia" on Wednesday next on three months' holiday.

On Saturday at 12.30 p.m. a private motor car ran over a man covered with a sack near the Royal Naval Hospital. It appears that the man was sleeping on the road. The back wheels of the motor car ran over him and caused injuries, necessitating his removal to the hospital.

It will interest the general public to know that although the Empress of Russia's departure from Hongkong was unavoidably postponed from noon, 1st July, to 3 a.m., 4th July, she has made up her time. She left Yokohama at 6 p.m. on the 18th instant and will therefore make all her connections on the other side.

A fire broke out this morning in a hold of the s.s. Methven. The cause of the fire was the overheating of iron plates which resulted in igniting some of the stores in the forefront of the vessel. The fire float was requisitioned and put out the fire before it had spread. The damage was very little. The Methven is now lying in Kowloon Docks.

HOME RULE FOR ALL.

English, Scottish and Welsh M.P.'s have had a meeting to discuss Federal Devolution, and the gathering was attended by Mr. Walter Long who said some very obvious things about the necessity of relieving the House of Commons from the huge burden of work which now falls upon it—work of which the greater part should be performed by local authorities. The matter is really an important and urgent one, for while the Commons struggles to keep pace with the increasing demands made upon its time in the matter of purely local and domestic affairs, the larger issues which should be thoroughly threshed out are really scamped. What with the County Councils, the City Councils, the Rural Councils, and the hundred and one other bodies already in existence, there should be no need to create new machinery to deal with this matter, which simply boils down to a devolution of some of the lesser Parliamentary duties to existing bodies. If Ireland is to have a liberal measure of Home Rule, which the Government is willing to concede, then why should not England, Scotland and Wales have more control over their domestic matters? We are afraid that the rest of British Isles have been too content to let Ireland do all the talking and demanding. It is about time Englishmen, Scotsmen and Welshmen come in for a little bit of consideration.

GERMAN LOOT.

Those historic Chinese astronomical instruments which the Germans took away from Peking after the Boxer rebellion, and of which we give an illustration in our pictorial page to-day, were made so long ago as the year 1674. Under the Versailles Peace Treaty, they should have been restored to China, but so far the requirement has not been fulfilled. The difficulty, according to Mr. Harmsworth's statement in the House of Commons, is that China has not yet signed the Treaty. But we cannot see that that really matters. If the Treaty lays down that Germany has to do a certain thing, then the provision should be enforced, whether a particular country has or has not signed the pact. Take a case in point. Denmark was not even amongst the warring nations; yet the Versailles Treaty provided that a plebiscite be taken in Slesvig as to the ownership of that territory. That has been done, and Denmark has now re-entered into possession of the land that was formerly hers. The cases are on all fours. Germany stole territory from Denmark in 1864, and she

has now had to give it up by the Versailles Treaty. She stole these ancient instruments from China in 1900, and by the Treaty named she has agreed to return them. It is the business of the Allies to keep her to her promise, surely.

DAY BY DAY.

THAT IS THE BEST GOVERNMENT WHICH DESIRES TO MAKE THE PEOPLE HAPPY, AND KNOWS HOW TO MAKE THEM HAPPY.—MACHUMBY.

On Saturday there were notified one fatal case of plague (Chinese) and one non-fatal occurrence of enteric fever (Indian).

A Chinese male was removed to hospital yesterday in an unconscious state as a result of falling down into the hold of the West Calera.

The body of a Chinese was picked up yesterday at Tai Kok Tsui and taken to the Kowloon Mortuary. It is believed that death was the result of drowning.

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Owing to shipping delays, "The Quaints" will not arrive in Hongkong until Thursday, on which night they will appear at the Theatre Royal instead of tomorrow. Seats already booked may be transferred or the money returned. The delay is unavoidable, and we are sure that Hongkong will give this talented party a most hearty welcome on Thursday.

A Chinese took a silver watch inlaid with gold to a pawnbroker on Saturday and tried to pawn it for \$4. He gave the pawnbroker a wrong address and a wrong name. The name and address that the man gave were familiar to the pawnshop keeper and after the four dollars were paid, the broker's suspicions were aroused, and carefully examining the watch, he found it to be a silver one, which was misrepresented as a gold one. The man was accordingly handed over to the Police and this morning given three months by Mr. Hutchinson.

There was serious trouble on Saturday in Moon Street. One of the men living on the first floor of No. 6 decided to sleep on the verandah, and offered his bed inside to his friend. This apparently did not please his friend, for he also wanted to bring his bed on to the verandah. At about one o'clock in the morning on Sunday, the friend seized a chopper and made to kill the other fellow. The man who was sleeping on the verandah felt something heavy on his throat, and when he saw what the man was trying to do he endeavoured to ward off the chopper. In doing so he received a severe cut on the neck and others on the shoulder and back. In describing the facts, the prosecuting police sergeant today said that had it not been for the foki and the master who came on the scene there would have been a murder. The man who used the chopper said he was sleeping quietly on the verandah and did not use any chopper against the other fellow. He was given three months' hard labour by Mr. R.O. Hutchinson.

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CURRENT COIN.

(BY "MERCATOR")

During the week, some of the Exchange Banks created a mild flutter in the dovecots of firms not firmly established in trade by calling upon those that had a number of overdrafts to pay to satisfy the Banks that their position was sound, by submitting to them a statement disclosing how they had utilised the credits given them, and, if desired by the Banks, to agree to their books being examined in order that the Banks might be satisfied that the statement of the firm was correct. A number of firms dealing in metals and rice, especially

I was asked for this information,

and I hear they have supplied it to their Banks. Some have

been arguing that such action is

ultra vires, but the Banks did not

bring any pressure to bear to

secure this information from their

constituents who had enjoyed a

floating credit and are suspected

of themselves to legitimate busi-

nesses. The firms affected by such

a request of the Banks had no

objection to submit to it, for there

was the fear that in the alter-

native the Banks might call in

in their money and stop all credits.

Others intending to be in

attendance includes W. Kraft,

Dr. McLean, umpire;

Sunny Ray, bat attaché;

D. M. Biggar, finance;

Hayton Lopez, manager.

than the statements which other firms or Banks give them. Any one who knows anything of the conditions of trading in Hongkong knows full well that there are a lot of "crooks" here who have succeeded in getting credit, and have been speculating at the expense of the Banks.

Enough has already happened recently to provide a *prima facie* case for a Banker's enquiry into the financial position of any firm he suspects has been gambling and utilising the credits given in a manner which was not meant by the Banker.

The overtrading that we had witnessed in the Colony during the past two years has brought about serious results. Most of the local Banks, specially the recently established ones, are faced with losses, and are obliged to see many of their constituents through the labyrinth. There has been a vast system of credit in Hongkong on a very loose basis.

In other words, the newer Banks have been obliged to extend a vast system of credit in order to keep their business going. Before the War, the firms were well-to-do, and not as we see them to-day. They did not avail themselves to the full of the credit offered by the Banks, and whenever they had an obligation they were able to meet it scrupulously. But during the War the number of firms and banks increased, and the system of credit was extended considerably. What was the result? The merchants could not meet their obligations scrupulously. Whatever causes may have controlled the position, the problem in front of the Banks is how to let the trade go on, as also to prevent dislocation of business. When huge profits were made out of the export and import business a couple of years ago, every firm or dealer who had any capital whatsoever presented a huge vista of profits to their Banks, and obtained loans for the value of the goods on nothing more than the credit offered by the Banks and whenever they had an obligation they were able to meet it scrupulously. But during the War the number of firms and banks increased, and the system of credit was extended considerably. What was the result? The merchants could not meet their obligations scrupulously. Whatever causes may have controlled the position, the problem in front of the Banks is how to let the trade go on, as also to prevent dislocation of business. 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(Continued from page 1)

JAPANESE IN SIBERIA.

London, July 8.
It is officially reported that Japanese troops have occupied Possiet Bay, stated to be the last first-rate harbour north of Port Arthur remaining in the possession of Russia.

THE DAVIS CUP.

London, July 8.
Play in the Davis Cup tie, France v. America, began at Eastbourne to-day in very unfavourable weather. M. Gobert (France) faced W. M. Johnston (America) in the singles. When the score stood 4-3, Johnston leading, the rain compelled the abandonment of the day's play.

ATHLETICS AT HOME.

London, July 8.
At the Queen's Club athletic meeting, Princeton University beat Oxford by six events to four.

HOME CRICKET.

London, July 8.
Yorkshire beat Northampton by 223; Lancashire beat Kent by an innings and 71; Oxford and Cambridge played a drawn game, rain interfering.

ANOTHER JOB FOR DE VALERA.

New York, July 8.
Archbishop Mannix has appointed de Valera to the chair of higher mathematics at St. Patrick's College, Maynooth.

MOTOR ACCIDENT.**CAR TURNS TURTLE.**

A serious motor car accident occurred yesterday afternoon at 5.30 p.m. near Pokfulam, to a party bound for Aberdeen.

Motor car No. 101 was carrying a number of Chinese lady passengers, and when turning the corner near there, a Chinese woman of the coolie class stood in the middle of the road, went on the wrong side of the road, and then ran across when the driver sounded his horn. The chauffeur, in trying to avoid a collision with the woman, ran into the wall and broke it down. In doing so, the motor car turned turtle, throwing the five women passengers violently out. One of the passengers was badly hurt and had to be removed to the Hospital. The chauffeur was also badly shaken. It is estimated that the damage to the car totals about a hundred dollars. It was miraculous that the occupants escaped without worse injury.

ECHO OF TYPHOON.**CHINESE BLUEJACKETS BRAVERY REWARDED.**

During a heavy "blow" in June last year, Chinese bluejackets from H.M.S. Tamar rendered excellent service in rescuing a number of sampan people from drowning, and this morning they were made the recipients of a medal and testimonials. The function took place on the Tamar and was performed in the presence of the whole ship's company by Commodore Bowden Smith. The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax (Secretary for Chinese Affairs), the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook and Mr. Ho Kom-tong were also present. The Commodore addressed those present as follows:—It is my pleasure to present one medal and two testimonials on vellum to three of the Chinese crew for life-saving last year. I believe it is the first occasion on which Chinese bluejackets have won this distinction, and I sincerely hope that it will not be the last. Although they probably remember the circumstances, I will repeat how they were won. On June 4th last year, in very equally weather, a sampan capsized about 400 yards from the wall of the Dockyard Camber. Leading Seaman Tai Sing jumped from the sea wall, about twelve feet high, and swam to the sampan. Tai Sing, holding on to the gunwhale with one hand, went underneath and rescued a Chinese woman about 50 years of age and two Chinese children. Again on the same day, when another sampan capsized. Leading Seaman Tai Sing went out in the steamboat and rescued another Chinese child. A third time, when another sampan capsized, he again went out in the steamboat, jumped into the water and rescued three children. Able Seaman Kun Sai, on the same day, went out in the Dockyard steamboat, jumped overboard and rescued a child from one of the sampans. Able Seaman Kun Chun also on the same day went out in the Dockyard steamboat, jumped overboard and rescued a child by holding on the gunwhale and pulling the child out with his legs. On all these occasions the men ran great risk of being jarred between the steamboat and the sampans.

Commodore Bowden Smith then presented the medal to Leading Seaman Tai Sing and testimonials to the other seamen, amidst the cheers of those present.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 5.45 p.m. on Saturday:—

Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon, less than 300 miles distant. Direction unknown.

The following telegram was received at 11 a.m. to-day:—

Typhoon E. of Northern Luzon, less than 300 miles, moving N. N. W. or N.

D'ANNUNZIO'S ROMANCE.

A love romance of the poet D'Annunzio is revealed by the newspaper *Giorno di Napoli*. The poet is said to be deeply in love with Miss Lucia Baccara, the well-known Venetian pianist. Miss Baccara is about 30, while D'Annunzio is about 50.

NOTICES.**DAIRY FARM NEWS.****POULTRY**

Owing to the high price of imported poultry, our prices for own-housed poultry will be as follows on and after the 8th inst:—

CAPONS - - - 55 cents per lb.

CHICKENS - - 60 "

7th. July, 1920.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICES**BATHING COSTUMES**

CHOICE DESIGNS
IN MEN'S

BATHING COSTUMES.

STOCKED IN
WOOL AND COTTON
ALL SIZES

RUBBER EAR STOPPLES

TO PREVENT WATER FROM
GETTING INTO THE EARS.

J. T. SHAW
TEL. 692
SPECIALIST IN MEN'S WEAR.
NEXT DOOR HONGKONG HOTEL.

Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

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GENTLEMEN'S WHITE

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GOLD LACK DEUTZ & GELDERMANN EXTRA SEC

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FROM DUE

STEAMERS.	HONGKONG.	VANCOUVER.
Empress of Japan...	July 20	Aug. 10
Empress of Asia...	July 29	Aug. 16
Monteagle...	Aug. 12	Sep. 15
Empress of Russia...	Aug. 25	Sep. 13
Empress of Japan...	Sep. 14	Oct. 5
Empress of Asia...	Sep. 23	Oct. 11
Empress of Russia...	Sep. 21	Nov. 8
Monteagle...	Oct. 26	Nov. 19
Empress of Japan...	Nov. 9	Nov. 30
Empress of Asia...	Nov. 18	Dec. 6
Empress of Russia...	Dec. 16	Jan. 3

Passengers to Europe are strongly urged to take the route of the Atlantic sailing direct from Hongkong to Europe. Trans-Atlantic routes of the Atlantic are as follows:

The Pacific Ocean services can be arranged by cable or telephone. All passengers to Europe must take the Pacific Ocean services, except those who travel to Europe by Land and Water. Passengers may travel here without any such reservations.

For fares and other information apply to:

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Telephone 122. Cable address HANIFAL.
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OCEAN SERVICES.

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For PORTLAND direct.
(Calling at Shanghai and Kobe.)

"FABERCO" - About July 15 "PAWLET" - About July 25

For full information regarding passengers, freight, and sailings, apply to:

Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager.
King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.
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Via PANAMA.

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TRANS PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.
HONGKONG

LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA, U. S. A.
Due Inwards About Sailing About.
S.S. WEST MONTOP...July 25 S.S. WEST MONTOP...July 28
S.S. WEST HICKA...Aug. 20 S.S. WEST HICKA...Aug. 23
S.S. VINITA...Sept. 12 S.S. VINITA...Sept. 15
S.S. WEST HIXTON...Oct. 7 S.S. WEST HIXTON...Oct. 10

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LOS ANGELES, CALIF. Telephone No. 1062.
BRANCH OFFICE: KOBE, SHANGHAI, CHAS. E. RICHARDSON, General Agent for South China.
MANILA, SINGAPORE.

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HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO.
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.
THE PATHWAY OF THE SUN.

STEAMERS. TONS. LEAVE HONGKONG.
KOREA MARU... 20,000 July 14th.
SIBERIA MARU... 20,000 Aug. 10th (from Yihama).
TENYO MARU... 22,000 Aug. 11th.
SHINYO MARU... 22,000 Sep. 6th.
PERSIA MARU... 9,000 Sep. 17th.
Calling at Keelung.

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HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO.
VIA JAPAN, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO,
ARICA & IQUIQUE.
THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.
STEAMERS. TONS. LEAVE HONGKONG.
KAISHO MARU... July 26th. (Cargo only)
ANYO MARU... 18,500 Sep. 9th.
SEIYO MARU... 14,000 Nov. 9th.

For full information regarding passengers, freight, and sailings, apply to:

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King's Building. Tel. Nos. 2374 & 2375.
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July 22nd. August 19th. August 28th.

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For SEATTLE.

For CUBA & BALTIMORE.

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Steamers proceed VIA SUEZ CANAL OR PANAMA CANAL at
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"MELVILLE DOLLAR" ... SEPT. 17TH.
"HAROLD DOLLAR" ... OCT. 9TH.

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THIRD FLOOR 792.

SAN FRANCISCO.

U.S.S.

"WEST HARTS"

VIA KOBE on July 16th.

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

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3rd Floor.

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R. M. DYER, B.S.C., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONGKONG.

SAILING DATES.

EUROPE, U.S.A. ETC.	
Lake Onawa	R. D. Co. July 12
Tsuchima M.	N. Y. K. July 13
Kamo M.	N. Y. K. July 13
Amano M.	O.S.K. July 13
Changsha	B. & S. July 15
Colorado	S. & D. July 15
Macuan	F. W. Co. July 15
Wheatland	P. S. Co. July 15
Kathlamb	R. L. July 15
Cebes M.	O.S.K. July 16
West Harts	R. D. Co. July 16
Lake Farrar	R. D. Co. July 17
West Calera	P. M. Co. July 17
Himalaya	M. O. S. K. July 17
Keketticutt	P. M. Co. July 17
Hassayampa	P. M. Co. July 17
Persia M.	T. K. K. July 17
Kohsoku M.	O.S.K. July 17
Burma M.	O. S. K. July 18
St Albans	P. & O. July 18
Kaiso M.	T. K. K. July 18
Tokushima M.	N. Y. K. July 19
Kashlamb	R. L. July 20
E. of Japan	C. P. O. S. July 20
Manila M.	O. S. K. July 20
Altis M.	O. S. K. July 20
Tokiwa M.	N. Y. K. July 21
Nikko M.	N. Y. K. July 21
China	C. M. Co. July 21
Devanha	P. & O. July 22
Pawlet	P. S. Co. July 22
Elbridge	P. S. Co. July 23
City of Oran	B. L. July 23
West Montop L.	A. Co. July 23
Iyo M.	N. Y. K. July 23
E. of Asia	C. P. O. S. July 23
Lowther C.	D. & Co. July 23
West Ivan	F. W. Co. July 23
Siam M.	O. S. K. July 23
Grace D.	R. D. Co. Aug. 3
Pakling	B. L. Aug. 6
Kalyan	P. & O. Aug. 6
Mexico M.	O. S. K. Aug. 8
Taiyuon	B. & S. Aug. 8
Siberia M.	T. K. K. Aug. 10
Elkton	P. S. Co. Aug. 10
Tenyo M.	T. K. K. Aug. 11
Monteagle	C. P. O. S. Aug. 12
Toyoashi M.	N. Y. K. Aug. 15
Aki M.	N. Y. K. Aug. 18
Nanking	C. M. Co. Aug. 19
Harold D.	R. D. Co. Oct. 9
West Hixton	L. A. Co. Oct. 10

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AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND,
& QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,
EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

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S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
DEVANHA KALYAN	5,100	23rd July, 7th Aug.	Seasorn, Penang, Colombo, Port Said, Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
GREGORY APCAR	4,600	12th July, 1 p.m.	(Call) Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S.T. ALBANS	4,500	18th July	Macau, via Sandakan, Thun- der Island, Cairns, Town- ville, Brisbane and Sydney.
EASTERN	4,000	20th Aug.	Port Said and Sydney.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.T. ALBANS	4,500	18th July	Macau, via Sandakan, Thun- der Island, Cairns, Town- ville, Brisbane and Sydney.
EASTERN	4,000	20th Aug.	Port Said and Sydney.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN.

KALYAN	9,000	15 July, 4 p.m.	Shanghai, Muji & Kobe.
WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.			

Parcels Measured not more than 25 ft. X 2 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to 10 a.m. on 15th July.

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SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports.

Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

TOYOSHIMA MARU (Calling Manila) Sun., 15th Aug., at 11 a.m.

KASHIMA MARU (Calling Manila) Mon., 16th Aug., at 11 a.m.

FUSIMI MARU Satuday, 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez

Port Said & Marseilles.

KAMO MARU Tuesday, 13th July, at noon.

IYO MARU Wednesday, 29th July, at noon.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ANTWERP via Banjoe-xang, Sanchaya

Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

TSUSHIMA MARU ... Tuesday, 13th July.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Spore, Cbo. Suez & Port Said.

TSUSHIMA MARU ... Monday, 19th July.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 18th Aug., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via the Suez Canal.

TOKIWA MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July.

SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Spore, Durban & Cape Town.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

SHIN-I MARU ... Thursday, 22nd July.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

TATSUNO MARU ... Wednesday, 28th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Kagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 21st July, at 11 a.m.

TATSU MARU ... Saturday, 24th Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

AKITA MARU ... Tuesday, 13th July.

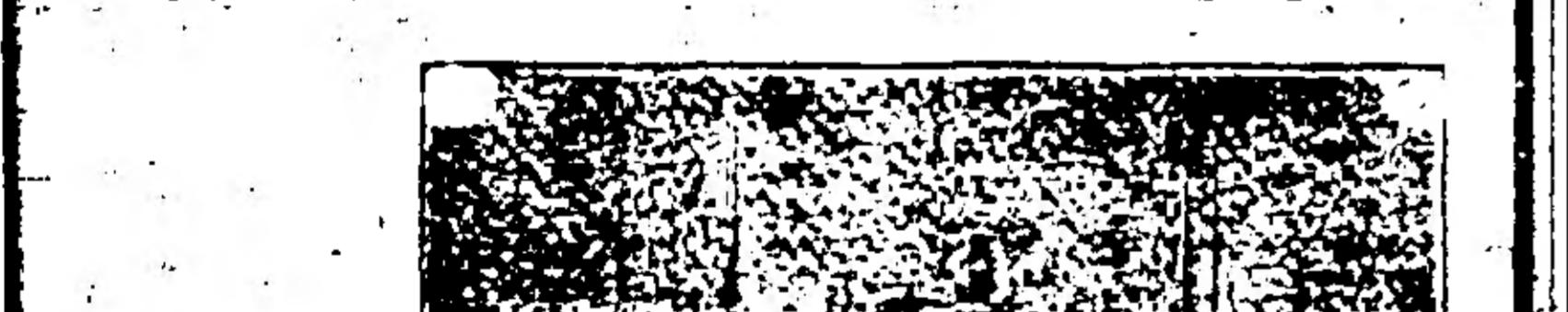
SHIZUOKA MARU ... Thursday, 15th July, at 11 a.m.

KANAGAWA MARU ... Monday, 19th July.

For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. S. YASUDA, Manager.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN



Regular Fortnightly Service between

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Steamer

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Expected on

With arrival or

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Tjilmanock ... Japan 14th July 17th July Java.

Tjisalak ... Java 16th July 21st July Yokohama.

Tjiliwong ... Java 22nd July 29th July Amoy/Shai.

Tjilalip ... Java 25th July 29th July Swatow.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passenger. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly

direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"ALPS MARU" (Call Marseilles), 7th September.

BUENOS AIRES—Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town via Singapore.

"MEXICO MARU" ... 8th August.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... 14th September.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore

"BURMA MARU" ... Tuesday, 20th July.

SAIGON, BANGKOK, & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly Service.

"UNNAN MARU" ... Sunday, 1st Aug.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to

New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

"MISOU MARU" ... Saturday, 24th July.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Regular fort-

nightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan

and taking cargo to overland points U.S. in connection

with Chicago, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

"MANILA MARU" ... Tuesday, 20th July.

"AFRICA MARU" ... Saturday, 21st Aug.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan ports, San

Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"AMAZON MARU" ... Monday, 12th July.

SAN FRANCISCO & NEW ORLEANS—Friday, 16th July.

"URIDES MARU" ... Saturday, 24th July.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokohama & Yokohama.

"UZON MARU" ... Saturday, 24th July.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have

excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon

passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K.

wharf, near the Harbour Office.

"AMAKUSA MARU" ... Sunday, 18th July.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.

"SISHU MARU" ... Thursday, 15th July.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to

A. YASUDA, Manager.

Tel No. 741 and 715.

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ORIENTAL LINE.**

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer

Arrives Hongkong

Leaves Hongkong

for Australia

CHANGSHA ... 10th July 15th July

TAIYUAN ... 3rd Aug. 8th Aug.

This steamer is fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring

a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and has superior

accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares

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UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

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LONDON & HAMBURG "KATHMANDU" 20th July.

LONDON "KANSAS" 10th Sept.

LONDON "SWAZI" 26th Sept.

Particulars of sailing ships are requested to approach

</div

TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



SULTAN OF TURKEY.
Recent photo of the Sultan of Turkey, snapped in his Royal carriage.

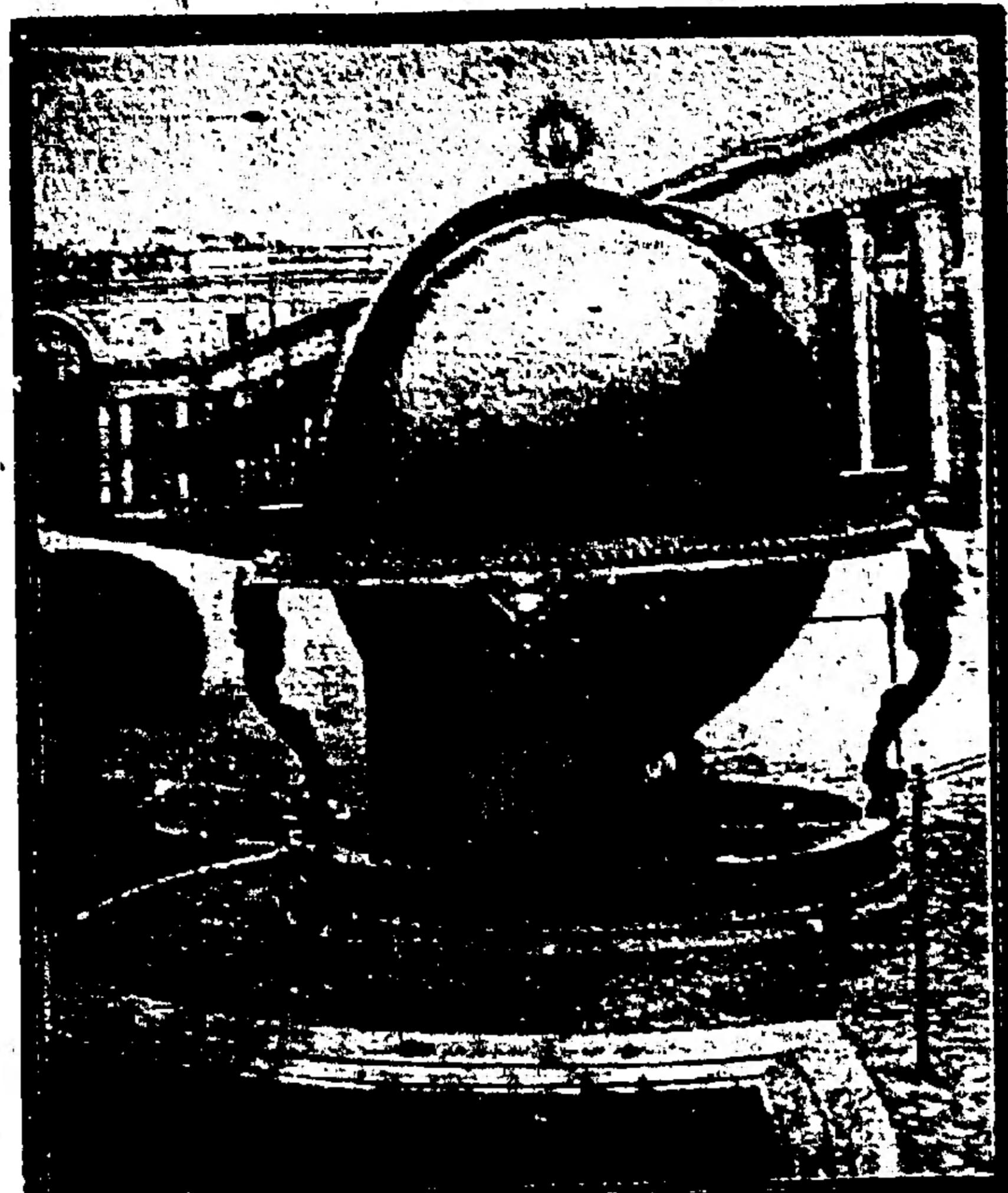


PHOTO: UNDERWOOD AND UNDERWOOD.
STOLEN FROM CHINA.

Astronomical instruments in the Orangery Palace, Potsdam, stolen by the Germans from China during the Boxer troubles.



WAR-STRICKEN ATTIGNY.

Attigny presents one of the most complete spectacles of destruction of any village in France. The entire city was mined and blown up in the last days of the War. The refugees seen in the picture are returning to their homes.



A BEVY OF PRETTY SHOP GIRLS.

The charming maidens, seen above, are American shop girls who recently took part in a beauty competition, arranged to discover the prettiest amongst their number.



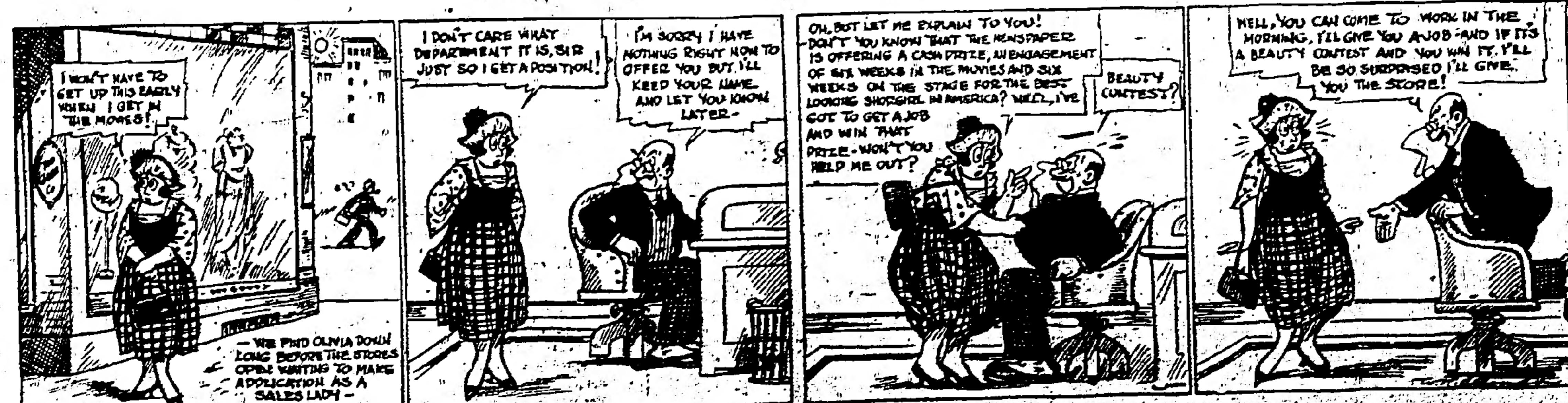
FAMOUS DIAMOND.

This lady is displaying the "Tiger Eye", a famous diamond discovered in South Africa by a British Army officer. It is valued at £30,000.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Olivia's Chances Seem Slim.

BY ALLMAN



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The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:

Rueits, from Yokohama.
Petrucho Steinher, Africa Cabine 11, from Vladivostock.

Anna, from Shanghai.

Walter Bauer, Carlton Hotel, from Shanghai.

S478, from Shanghai.

Youngkannan Leehing Co., from Shanghai.

Yuhng, from Shanghai.

Kwangshingho, from Amoy.

Arthur Nielson, from Kobe.

Lee Bros, from Kobe.

Chiafouhong Wenyeikai, from Shanghai.

Kwatiangset, from Amoy.

1102, 0000, 3719, 5894, 0360 etc.

from Amoy.

R. C. Wilson, Sailors Home, from Shanghai.

Shiukee, from Kobe.

Hon-Tye, from Amoy.

0491, 3396, 3087 etc., from Shanghai.

Farbin, Connacht road, from Shanghai.

4135, 3932, 2770, 1420, 3050,

3391 etc., from Amoy.

2413, 2006, from Amoy.

Ya-nda, from Osaka.

N. LUND

Act Superintendent, Hongkong, July 8, 1920.

M. E. F. AIREY

Superintendent, Hongkong, July 8, 1920.

WATER RETURNS.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on July 1, 1920.

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J. USING LY.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1919.

W. GUATHAN

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

DESERTED HIS SHIP.

INDIAN FIREMAN SENT TO GAOL.

Sir Richard Stapley, who has died at sea while on his way home from Jamaica, where he came for the benefit of his health, was a man of great and varied activities—political, civic, commercial, and religious. Although a town was one of our great city merchants and a member of many years of the Corporation of London, he was also very actively engaged in religious and philanthropic movements. At one time it was his intention to become a missionary, and his house in Bloomsbury was for long the meeting place of kindred spirits, who foregathered on Tuesday afternoons for the free discussion of religious and other problems.

It is curious that the most successful play of its time, "The Beggar's Opera," was written by a man whose other plays completely failed. At their failure none who has read "The Captives," the dreariest of tragedies, need be surprised. According to Mr. Lubbock, we owe the immortal opera to the author's misfortunes. He had lost every guinea he had in the South Sea Company, and had looked to Royal favour for the repair of his broken fortune. But when he was offered nothing better than the post of gentleman usher to one of the young princesses, he disgusted with the court and courtiers, set to work what proved to be his masterpiece. Now it is to be revived, and Londoners will flock to make the acquaintance of Capt. Machath, Polly Peachum, Nimming Ned, Crook-fingered Jack, and the rest of them.

The next quinquennial election to the Hall of Fame on University Heights, New York City, is "scheduled" to be held in the autumn of this year. One of the nominations already received is that of an American Indian named Dekanawida, who is credited by scholars with having organised the Iroquois into a confederate nation. The New York Evening Post's remarks on this nomination that it is surprising, not because it has been made, but because it has never been made before. As the first people to bear the name American, the Redmen might with propriety have been represented in the list of nominations long before this. The Indian name most popular among Americans—Hawassee—was also proposed for the Hall of Fame this year, but was rejected, along with that of Barbara Fritchie, as the name of a merely literary character.

If the Horse Guards' "Guards' Memorial" scheme comes to anything there will vanish the refreshment kiosk at the extreme eastern end of St. James's Park. Its history is interesting, for all that it is comparatively new. From the time of James I until 1905 there was a dairy in the park, opposite Carlton House Terrace, which had descended from mother to daughter. When it was abolished and the cows were turned away, Mrs. Kitchin and her sister, Mrs. Barry, were, on the intervention of King Edward, granted the present refreshment kiosk. Mrs. Kitchin died in January 1915, and her daughter, Mrs. Orford, has carried on the business. Mrs. Barry being still alive, should this kiosk have to be moved it will be interesting to see what action the Office of Works takes in the matter. Public sympathy is certain to be with the present holder.

HARMONISING CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

The Japanese Government authorities have decided to make a grant of two million yen to the Kyochokai, the Capital and Labour Harmonisation Association. In this connection the Home Department authorities state that with its own capital aggregating Y1,300,000, and public contributions expected to amount to Y5,700,000, the Association will have funds aggregating nearly Y9,000,000 including the Government subsidies. With such a colossal capital at its disposal, the Association ought to be able to take every necessary step to promote its cause. It will be highly advisable for the Association to invest in such necessary enterprises as insurance against loss of work, the establishment of a Labour Hospital, and a charity home for the unemployed.

METEOROLOGICAL.

	Previous Day	Today	Tomorrow
Barometer	29.68	29.68	29.66
Temperature	86	82	89
Humidity	76	83	64
Wind Direction	E	E	E
Wind Force	4	3	b
Weather	c	c	b
Rain	0.15	0.00	0.01
Highest open air Temperature	87		
Lowest open air Temperature	82		
H.K. Observatory, July 12, 1920.			
C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.			

POST OFFICE.

Registered and Parcel Mails are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 3 p.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 3 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAIRS.

Shanghai & Japan—Per KAMO M., 12th July.
Saigon—Per AMAZONE, 12th July.
Shanghai—Per SUNNING, 13th July.
Europe (via Nagasaki)—Per GLENTARA, 12th July.
Straits—Per AKITA M., 13th July.

Straits & Bangkok—Per PIN SAMUD, 13th July, 9 a.m.

Amoy, Shanghai & North China—Per SUYIANG, 13th July, 9 a.m.

Swatow & Bangkok—Per NING PO, 13th July, 10 a.m.

Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, S. Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE VIA MARSEILLES—Per KAMO M., 13th July, Reg. 9.45 a.m.

Letters 10.30 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—Per HAICHING, 13th July, 1 p.m.

Straits & Bangkok—Per HAITAN, 13th July, 1 p.m.

Fort Bayard—Per CHUEN ON, 13th July, 3 p.m.

Java & Port Moresby via Batavia—Per SAMARANG MARU, 13th July, 3 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 14TH JULY.

Hoihow & Haiphong—Per HAIMUN, 14th July, 8 a.m.

Fort Bayard—Per CHUEN ON, 13th July, 3 p.m.

Java & Port Moresby via Batavia—Per SAMARANG MARU, 13th July, 3 p.m.

THURSDAY, 15TH JULY.

Shanghai, N. China & Japan via Kobe—Per SHIDZUOKA MARU, 15th July, 10 a.m.

Philippine Islands, Japan via Kobe & Seattle—Per MAQUAN, 15th July, 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per SUNNING, 15th July, 11 a.m.

Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tien-tsin—Per KUEICHOW, 15th July, 3 p.m.

Philippine Is.—Per HANYANG, 15th July, 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, 16TH JULY.

Hoihow, Pashoi and Haiphong—Per KAIFONG, 16th July, 8 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per HAIIONG, 16th July, 1 p.m.

Saturday, 17th July, 2 p.m.

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